Nouember 12.

12 · Charles [de Lorraine] Duke de Guise

Relation of a Sea-fight betweene the Duke of *Guise* and the *Rochellers*, the 27 of October. 1622.

TOGETHER WITH THE submiſsion of the Proteſtants in *France*, *and the reducing of the Town of* Montpellier, *and other of the chief Towns in* LANGVEDOC.

AND LASTLY, THE KING's LETter to the Lords and Sheriffs for the proclamation of the peace.

LONDON,
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LONDON.

A true relation of the victory by ſea, obtained by the Duke of *Guiſe* *againſt the Rochellers, the 27 of* October, 1622.

GOD hath euermore, and euen vntill this preſent, by his ſpeciall fauour ſo aſsiſted the Kings affaires, that no man need doubt but that the eye of his diuine Prouidence hath alwaies been open for the protection and ſafegard of this Monarchie, againſt the bould and treacherous attempts of thoſe which haue gone about to contriue the ſubuerſion thereof. And as his faithfull ſeruants, which are neer about his perſon, ſtriue who may beſt ſerue him: euen ſo ſuch as are moſt remote, are

no leſſe zealous and affectionate to employ themſelues worthily for the good of their Countrey. The Duke of *Guiſe* amongſt others (a true Imitator of the generoſity of his Anceſtors; who, vnder the fortune of our Kings, haue holpen to augment their Triumphs) was ſo impatient to ſee the vnſeaſonableneſſe of the weather and contrarie winds to hinder him from doing ſome notable exploit, that in the end he took the very firſt occaſion and oportunity, as follows.

You muſt then knowe, that the 24 of October his Maieſties Nauy arriued within ſight of land, where they were conſtrained to come to an anchor at the entry of *Hole Bretton*, neer to *Balenes*; whither Monſieur the Earl of *Rochefoucault* came with 1500 foot and 200 Gentlemen, all of them appointed to land after the Fight.

The Gallies alſo ſet ſail, and came to the *rende-vous*, remaining all day in view of the enemies Armie; whil'ſt the Earl of *Ioygnie*, Generall of the Gallies, went to the Duke of *Guiſe* to receiue ſuch order from him as he ſhould pleaſe to giue. the reſt of this day was imployed by the Duke of *Guiſe* about

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ordering of the fight; ſo as the fleet, beeing not able to make any way but with the tide, by reaſon of the great calm, all it could do was onely to come to an anchor at that place whither the Gallies were aduanced, about two houres after midnight. Whereupon it was reſolued to aſſemble all the Captains 2 or 3 houres before day, which was done the 26. And after, hauing diuided the Fleet into three ſquadrons, namely, the Admirals, Viceadmirals and Rereadmirals, and giuen order to the captains to com vp in files, that they might haue their broad ſides free to play with their great ordinãce, without any danger to themſelues, the Generall of the Gallies was appointed to giue the onſet vpon the enemie, who lay at anchor in ſight of them in the open rode before the Ile of *Re* belowe S. *Martins*; who ſeeing the Gallies approach, and the Kings fleet in ſight, ſet ſail, the winde little ſeruing the Kings Nauy, and the tide almoſt ſpent; ſo as all they could do, was to come within a league of their enemies: who ſeeing the Gallies, began to ſhoot; and the Gallies at them again. Then the Duke of *Guiſe* reſol-

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ued to go himſelf to take a view of the enemy, and to this end ſent to the Generall for a Gallie: and in the mean time hee and the Earl of *Rochefoucault* put themſelues with 5 or ſix other Gentlemen into a barge; and meeting with the Gallie, hee went aboard her, and by and by met with the Generall whom he had orderd before not to engage himſelf too far, but to ſtay for him. After this, he went aboard the Admirall, and reſolued to approach the enemy, to diſcouer the burden of their ſhips, and the bore of their Ordinance; which he ſo happily performed, that thereupon the fight began, and by little and little ſo increaſed, that hee conſtrained them being but newly anchored, to ſet ſaile againe: and approaching them with his musket ſhot, putting his Gallies in front, and ſeuering them an hundred or ſixſcore paſes aſunder, all the Cannons in their prowes were diſcharged, which cauſed many pieces of wood to ſwimme towards them, which their artillery had torne from their ſides; ſo as he iudged it then a fit time to giue them battel, and cõmanded Monſ. *de* S. *Luc*. Viceadmiral, to bring forward the

fleet

fleet, and to pack on all ſailes, which was done with all diligence; ſo as the Captains, ſtriuing who ſhould get one before another to ſet vpon the enemie, brake their order when they were but within half a league of them. In the mean time, the Duke of *Guiſe* put himſelf aboard the Admirall, and ſtaied the forwardeſt of them, being within ſhot of the enemy, and already at blowes. The Rochellers fleeting cloſe aboard the Ilands, and by little & little (all men iudging them to flie) got ſo much into the winde, as there was now no ſtriuing for it. They diuided their Nauy into 3 bodies, as the Kings fleet was; and approaching ſoftly vnto it, ſhewd they had a good will to fight. The Cannons began then to play within reach one of another, about 3 a clock after noon: and within a while after, the hindermoſt of ours making haſte, were within musket ſhot of them.

The enemie ſeeing that our great & heauie veſſels plied not to windeward ſo well as our little ones, they reſolued to aſſail our Vantguard; which they ſo wel performed, that by & by they were at it pel mel, where

Monſ. *de S. Luc.* who commanded the ſame Vant-gard, and was the firſt ſet vpon, behaued himſelf very nobly, ſuſtaining himſelf alone for a ſmall while the brunt of the enemy.

The Gallion of *Malta*, to which the Generall had ſent two Gallies to hale her along, approached; and the other which were to leward, got into the wind to ſhoot at the enemie in the flank.

The Admirall by often boarding endeauored by all poſsible means to get to windward. In the end, ſeeing all the fleet ſet on the Vantgard, and to put her in great danger, in ſtead of tacking once more about, turned ſhort vpon the enemie, and alone oppoſed himſelf againſt them all. In this ſo dangerous an exigent, all the officers and pilots of the ſhippe were on their knees before the Duke of *Guiſe*, to ſhew him into what perill he did thruſt himſelf, not being any waies able to bee aſsiſted by any of his other ſhips, which were all to lewards of him: but hee generouſly ſurmounting all things which might alter his purpoſe, reſolued to go on and approach the enemie,

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and ſaue his Vantgard which elſe would be loſt: which cauſed them all to turn toward him, and to aſſail him in very good order, conducting before them vnder fauour of their cannon and musket ſhot, 2 ſhips full of fire-works chained together: and after their firſt charge crying, Aboard, aboard, they tied with their grapples the two fire ſhips to the waſte of our Admirall, which ſuddenly took fire both within & on their ſailes; ſo as the flame got vp as high as the Maſt head. This was a ſtratagem which the Rochellers had made great boaſt of before their ſetting out to ſea, as if it had been as eaſie a matter to burn our Admirall, as to make it their proiect.

In the mean time their musketſhot and artillery plaied vnceſſantly; and then was *le Sieur de Vinceguerre* ſlain with a musket ſhot, being vpon the Nettings, neer vnto Monſ. *de Guiſe*, who had commanded him to attend the quenching of the fire, as himſelf to prouide for the reſt.

This combate laſted two houres during the day light; and night drawing on, it continued yet an houre more, and it was

ſo obſtinately maintained, that many of the Rochelers were ſlain at the puſh of the pike Monſ. *de Tauanes* commanded in the fore-caſtle: The Count *de Curſe*, in the poop; and Monſ. *de Queruenaux*, the Voluntaries, who were diuided between them.

The Duke of *Guiſe* his guard, and ſome Gentlemen of the Earl *de la Rochefoucaults*, fought at the Orolope of the main maſt. The Duke of *Guiſe*, accompanied alwaies with the Earl of *Rochefoucault*, went continually vp and down to prouide for what was neceſſary. The *Seiur de la Verdier*, lieutenant of the Duke of *Guiſe* his company of horſe, who was imployed to impart his wil on all ſides, was hurt in the head with a musket ſhot: Some other Gentlemen and officers ſlain; amongſt others, the maſter of the ſhip, who aſsiſted the Lord of *Vaſſale* and the Seriant Maior who did vſe wonderfull endeauours about quenching of the fire, already growne great, and almoſt paſt all hope of ſlaking: in the end it was notwithſtanding put out by exceeding great diligence, in leſſe than an houre. Our happineſſe was in this, that the enemie giuing

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ouer the fight, abandoned our Admiral, and gaue vs leaſure to intend nothing but the quenching of the fire; which we ſhould very hardly haue done, if we had been forced to fight and quench it both at once.

The ioy was incredible which the reſt of our army had, which could helpe vs no longer by reaſon of the winde and Tide which vvere both contrarie, when they ſawe the Admyrall rout the Enemie hauing beene formerlie afrayde leſt hee had been vtterlie burnt amongſt them; which ſo encouraged the Kings fleet, as they endeuoured to reunite them ſelues at the ſame inſtant crying on all ſides Victorie, Victorie, vntill three howers vvithin night; vvhen it vvaxed ſo darke on a ſuddaine that our ſhips came came foule one of another: ſo as the enemie making vſe of the occaſion vvithdrew themſelues. And then our *Admirall* vvho beganne to bee agrovnd, being but at 3. fathome vvater, in following the maine, vvas conſtrained to ſtaie: then hee hung out his light and vvas alone a verie long while hauing aduanced himſelfe in the heate of the fight a league from the place vvhere he

vvas, at the firſt onſett.

The firſt veſſels which came vp vnto him, after his long ſtaie for them vvere the *Virgin*, wherein was the *Sieur de Manty Rereadmirall*, *The Knight of Cuges*, who vvas ſlaine aboord the *Vize-admirall* of the Eaſt, and the *Sieur de l'Iſt*, Lieutenant vnto *Monſ. de Valencè*.

The Gallion of *Malta* was aſſaulted by 3. Veſſels, and reſcued by *Cuges*, who ſunk *Arnauldes* ſhip, vvhich vvas of 400. tunnes, wherein were a great many of Gentlemen and Voluntaries of *Rochel*, vvhich vvere either ſlaine or drovvned, except the Captaine and a Counſellor of *Rochel*, vvhich vvere taken priſoners.

There are found ten of the Rochelers ſhips ſunk, more then 2000. men ſlain, or drovvned, and of ours ſome 400.

The Rochelers Fleet fled tovvards 30. Flemiſh Veſſels, vvhich had not aduanced themſelues to fight, to th'end their loſſe might not be knovvne by day. They haue taken frō them all their men they can ſpare to furniſh their ſhips againe: If vve had had but one houre of day more, there had fevve of them eſcaped. Their

Their Army could not be recollected, but on the morrovv: Monſieur *de S. Luc* rallied himſelfe alſo for his part at the ſame inſtant vvith 30. Saile neere vnto Monſ. *de Guiſe*, and the Generall of the Gallies likevviſe; vvho aftervvards, during the calme, ſunke the *S. Lewis* which vvas one of Monſ. *de Neners* his ſhips, vvhich thoſe of *Rochel* had taken the laſt yeere.

The morrow after going to diſcouer them, we ſaw 20. of their ſhips which were run on ground and battered vvith our Cannon. So that of 70. ſhips vvhich the Rochelers had on the day of battell, there appeared no more but 32. vvhich vve hope to ſpoil vvith our Cannon, becauſe vve cannot come at them vvithout running on ground. They haue ſhevved great boldnes, and haue indeed made valiant reſiſtance, like men deſiring to dye or ouercome.

All the ſquadrons of both the Armies were pell mell at it, the ſpace of two houres during day-light: th'obſcurity of the night ſaued thoſe which remain'd of the Rochelers ſide; becauſe crying *Holy Virgine*, and *God ſaue the King*, as we did, (vvhich was the

the word of the Kings Fleete) and becauſe we could no longer diſcern our marks, our Veſſels fell fowle one of another.

This is the truth of what paſſed in this Sea-fight, in which there vvas no Commander or Captaine, which ſhewed not proofe inough of his valour; the fight was ſo furious, as we may truly ſay there was diſcharged on th'one ſide and the other more then 15000. Cannon ſhot. Nor is it to be forgotten, that on the morrovv after, *Monſ. de Guiſe* hauing rallied his forces, ſent to ſummon thoſe which commanded in the *Diue*, to render themſelues, which is a Fort made in an Iland very neere *Aiguillon*, which they had lately ſurpriſed, which place yeelded at his diſcretion.

Finally, as *Monſ. de Guiſe* was about to purſue his victorie, and land his Armie into thoſe Ilands which the Rochellers held, he receiued letters from his Maieſty, which aſſured him of the peace; Which hath wholly ſtayed the courſe of a greater expedition, which he held himſelfe almoſt aſſured of: ſuch confidence hee hath in Gods protection, who is the true auenger of Kings quarrels.

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RELATION VERITABLE DE LA BATAILLE NAVALE, Gaignee par Monſieur le Duc de Guiſe General de la Mer ; ſur les Rochelois, le 27. *Octobre.* 1622.

DIEV a juſques à preſent fauoriſé les Armes du Roy, d'vne grace ſi particuliere, qu'on ne peut pas reuoquer en doute que l'œil de ſa diuine Prouidence ne ſoit touſiours ouuert à la garde & protection de cette Monarchie, contre l'audace & la felonnie de ceux qui en oſent mediter la ſubuerſion. Et ſi ſes fideles ſeruiteurs s'animent de le ſeruir à qui mieux mieux aupres de ſa perſonne, on void que ceux qui en ſont les plus éloignez ne leur cedent en zele & en affection, à s'acquitter dignement de ce qu'ils doiuent à leur Patrie. Monſieur le Duc de Guiſe entr'autres, vray imitateur de la generoſité de ſes Peres, qui ſous les auſpices de nos Rois ont touſiours releué l'honneur des Autels, auoit vne telle impatience de veoir que l'injure du temps & la contrarieté des vents le retardoit de faire quelque ſignalee expedition de guerre, qu'en fin il a pris la premiere occaſion qui s'en eſt preſentee, comme s'enſuit.

Il eſt donc à ſcauoir que le 24. Octobre l'armée Naualle de ſa Majeſté arriua en veuë des terres, où elle fut contrainte de mouïller à l'entrée du pertuis Breton aupres des Balenes, auquel lieu ſe rendit Monſieur le Comte de la Rochefoucault auec 15. cens hommes de pied, & deux

cens Gentils-hommes dans des petits vaiſſeaux, tout cela deſtiné pour mettre pied à terre apres le combat.

Les galeres eſtant aduancées ſe trouuerent au rendez-vous, & demeurerent tout le iour en preſence de l'armée ennemie cependant que M. le Comte de Ioigny, General des Galeres, alla trouuer Monſieur de Guyſe pour receuoir l'ordre qu'il luy plairoit luy donner: le reſte de ceſte journée fut employé par Monſieur de Guiſe à trauailler aux ordres que l'armée auroit à tenir pour la bataille. De ſorte que l'armée ne pouuant faire chemin que par la marée, à cauſe du grand calme, ce qu'elle peuſt faire fuſt d'aller mouiller où les galeres s'eſtoient aduancées, enuiron deux heures de nuict. Sur quoy il fut reſolu d'aſſembler tous les Capitaines deux ou trois heures deuant le iour, ce qui ſe fit le 26. & apres auoir ſeparé l'armée en trois brigades, à ſcauoir celle de l'Admiral, Vice-Admiral & Contre Admiral, & donné rang à tous les Capitaines pour marcher par filles, & auoir les coſtés des nauires pour faire iouër l'artillerie ſans les endommager, Monſieur le General des galleres fuſt ordonné pour aller taſter les ennemis, qui parurent à l'ancre à la rade de l'Iſle de Ré, au deſſouz de ſainct Martin, leſquels voyans auancer les Galeres, & l'armée du Roy paroiſtre, ſe mirent ſouz les voiles, le vent ne ſeruant gueres à l'armée du Roy, & la marée ſe retirant. Tout ce qu'on peuſt faire, ce fut d'approcher d'vne lieuë des ennemis, qui voyans les Galeres, commencerent de leur tirer des canonades & les galeres à eux. Monſieur de Guiſe prit lors reſolution d'aller luy meſme recognoiſtre l'armée ennemie, & à ceſt effect manda à Monſieur le General de luy enuoyer vne Galere, cependant il ſe mit dedans vne felouque auec Monſieur le Conte de la Rochefoucaut, & quatre ou cinq Gentils-hommes, & ayant rencontré la Galere, il monta deſſus, & trouua Monſieur le General incontinent apres, à qui il auoit donné ordre de ne s'engager point, & de l'attendre. Apres cela il monta ſur la Reale, & ſe reſolut d'approcher les ennemis pour diſtinguer la portée

portée de leurs vaisseaux & le calibre de leurs pieces. Ce qui se fit si à propos que l'attaque se commenca peu à peu, & en fin s'eschauffa si fort que les ayans trouuez de nouueau mouillés, il les contraignit de se remettre à la voile, s'approchant aux mousquetades, & faisans mettre les Galeres de front, les écartans l'une de l'autre de cent ou six vingts pas. Tous les Canons de Coursier commencerent à joüer, en facon que l'on voyoit force bois que la marée emmenoit des éclats que le Canon y faisoit; tellement qu'il iugea que l'occasion estoit belle de les combattre; Il manda a Monsieur de S. Luc, Vice-admiral, de faire aduancer l'armée, & de faire toute force de voiles. Ce qui fut fait auec tant de vigueur, que les Capitaines à l'enuy l'vn de l'autre s'aduancoient le plus qu'ils pouuoient, quittans leur ordre pour le desir qu'ils auoient de joindre l'ennemy qui n'estoit qu'à vne petite demy lieuë d'eux. Sur ces entrefaites Monsieur de Guise alla en toute diligence reprendre sa place sur l'Admiral, & arresta les Nauires les plus aduancées, qui estoient déja aux Canonades. Les ennemis rendirent le bord vers les bas fonds au long des Isles, & insensiblement, tout le monde croyant qu'ils fuyoient, gaignerent le vent si auant, que l'on iugea qu'on ne le leur pouuoit plus disputer. Ils separerent leur armée en trois Corps, comme celle du Roy, & s'approchans peu à peu, monstrerent qu'ils vouloient combattre. Les Canons commencerent donc dés lors de venir à portée. Cela fut sur les trois heures apres midy, & les plus éloignez des nostres faisans force de voiles, nous fusmes incontinent aux mousquetades.

Les ennemis voyans que nos plus grands & plus pesans Nauires ne gaignoient si bien au vent que les petits, ils resolurent de venir à bord à nostre Auant-garde, ce qu'ils executerent si bien, qu'incontinent ils furent aux mains, où Monsieur de S. Luc, qui commandoit ladite Auant-garde, & qui fut attaqué le premier, fit tres-genereusement, ayant soustenu le choc de tous les ennemis.

Le Gallion de Malte, à qui Monſieur le General auoit enuoyé deux Galleres pour le remorquer, s'aduanca, & les autres qui eſtoient ſous-vẽt, toutes les Galleres r'aſſemblees allerent auſſi regaigner le vent, pour tirer à l'ennemy par les flancs.

L'Admiral par des bordées eſſayoit le plus qu'il luy eſtoit poſſible de monter au vent. En fin voyant toute l'armée fondre ſur l'auantgarde, & la voyant en tres grand danger, au lieu de faire vn autre bord du coſté de la bataill, il reuira tout court, & s'alla oppoſer ſeul à l'armée ennemie. Ce fut lors & en vne occaſion ſi hazardeuſe, où tous les officiers & pilotes du vaiſſeau ſe jetterent aux pieds de Monſieur de Guiſe pour luy remonſtrer le peril oú il s'alloit engager, ne pouuant eſter aſſiſté ny ſecouru d'aucun de ſes vaiſſeaux, eſtants au deſſous du vent: mais luy ſurmontant genereuſement tout ce qui pouuoit trauerſer ſon deſſein, il ſe reſolut de paſſer outre, & d'approcher les ennemis pour ſauuer ſon Auant-garde, qui autrement couroit fortune. Ce qui fut cauſe qu'ils tournerent tous vers luy, & vindrent l'inueſtir auec vn grand ordre, conduiſans deuant eux à la faueur du Cannon & des monſquetades, deux Nauires d'artifice, & pleins de feu, attachées auec des chaiſnes, & apres auoir fait toute leur ſalue, criant à bord, à bord, ils attacherent auec des grappins les deux Nauires de feu aux hauts bancs du Maſt de noſtre Admiral, qui prirent feu ſi ſoudain par le dedans & par leurs voiles, que la flamme monta tout à coup auſſi haut que les Gábies. C'eſt vne rodomontade dont les Rochelois s'eſtoient vantez auant que de partir, comme s'il euſt eſté auſſi facile de bruſler noſtre Admiral comme ils auoient legerement promis.

Cependant leur mouſquetairie & leur artillerie ioüoit inceſſamment, & ce fut lors que le Sieur de Vinceguerre fut tué d'vne mouſquetade eſtant ſur le Pont de corde auprés de Monſieur de Guiſe, qui luy commandoit de remedier au feu & que pour luy il pouruoieroit au reſte.

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Ce Combat dura deux heures de iour, & la nuict commencant il ne ceſſa pas de continuer encore plus d'vne bonne heure; & fut ſi opiniaſtré que beaucoup des ennemis furent tués par les noſtres à coups de picques.

Monſieur de Tauane commandoit au Chaſteau de Proüe, Monſieur le Comte de Carſe du coſté du Chaſteau de Poupe & Monſieur de Queruenau aux volontaires qui eſtoient ſeparez ſous eux.

Les Gardes de Monſieur de Guiſe & quelques Gentils-hommes de Monſieur le Comte de la Rochefoucault combatoient au tillac du grand Maſt, Monſieur de Guiſe touſiours accompagné de Monſieur le Comte de la Rochefoucault, alloit inceſſamment par tout pour pouruoir à ce qui eſtoit neceſſaire. Le ſieur de la Vierdiere Lieutenant de la compagnie de Gens-darmes de Monſeigneur de Guiſe, qui portoit les Commandemens de touz coſtez y fut bleſſé d'vne Mouſquetade à la teſte. Quelques autres Gentils-hommes & officiers tuez, entr'autres le Nocher de ſon Nauiere qui aſſiſtoit le Segnor Vaſſale & le Sergent de battaille, qui firent des merueilles à eſteindre le feu qui eſtoit deſia tresgrand, & quaſi ſans eſperance de ſalut. Il fut neantmoins eſteint par la diligence qu'on y apporta en moins d'vne heure. Le bon heur fut que les ennemis quittans la partie, abandonnerent l'Admiral & donnerent loiſir à ne trauailler plus qu'à eſteindre le feu, dont il euſt eſté treſ-mal-ayſé de ſe garentir, ſi tout enſemble il euſt fallu combattre & l'eſteindre.

Il eſt encroyable quelle fut la ioye du reſte de noſtre armée qui ne nous pouuoit plus ſecourir à cauſu du vent & de la marée, laquelle vit que l'Admiral mettoit les ennemis en rout & les menoit battant, fuit ſur la crainte qu'ils auoint que l'ennemy ne l'euſt bruſlé tout à fait. Ce qui donna vn tel courage à toute l'armée du Roy, qu'elle taſcha de ſe r'alier en meſme temps, crians de tous coſtez Victoire, iuſques à trois heures de nuict, laquelle deuint ſoudain ſi obſcure que nos Nauires s'entre abordoiēt les

vns les autres, ſi bien que les ennemis ſe ſeruans de l'occaſion ſe retirerent, & lors noſtre Admiral qui commancoit à toucher, n'eſtant plus qu'à trois braſſes d'eau en ſuiuant l'ennemy, fut contrainct de s'arreſter, lors il fit phanal & ſe trouua tout ſeul forte long temps pour s'eſtre aduancé dans la chaleur du combat plus d'vne lieu é par delà où il s'eſtoit commencé.

Les premiers vaiſſeaux qui le vindrent ioindre long temps apres, furent la Vierge, où eſtoit le Sieur de Manty contr'-admiral, le ſieur Cheualier de Cuges, qui fut tué eſtant ſur le Vice admiral de leuant, & le ſieur de l'Iſle Lieutenant de Monſieur le Cheualier de Valencé.

Le Gallion de Malte fut inueſty de trois vaiſſeaux, & ſecouru de Cuges, qui mirent à fond le Nauire d'Arnault qui eſtoit de quatre cens tonneaux, où eſtoient grand nombre de Gentils-hommes & volontaires de la Rochelle, qui furent tuez ou noyez, horſmis le Capitaine & vn Conſeiller de la Rochelle qui ſont priſonniers.

Il ſe trouue dix Nauires à fond des ennemis, plus de deux mille hommes morts ou noyez, & des noſtres quelques quatre cens.

L'Armée ennemie s'enfuit vers 30. Vaiſſeaux Flamands qui ne s'eſtoient point meſlez au combat, afin qu'on ne recogneuſt par au iour leur perte.

Ils leur ont oſté tous les hommes qu'ils ont peu pour regarnir leurs vaiſſeaux, s'il y euſt eu vne heure de iour d'auantage il en fuſt fort peu eſchappé.

Leur armée ne ſe peut rallier que le lendemain au matin, Monſieur de S. Luc ſe r'allia de ſon coſté à meſme heure auec 30. vaiſſeaux aupres de Monſieur de Guiſe, & Monſieur le General des Galleres auſsi, lequel apres a durant le calme coulé a fond à coups de Canon le Sainct Louys qui eſtoit l'vn des vaiſſeaux de Monſieur de Neuers, que ceux de la Rochelle auoient pris l'an paſſé.

Le lendemain les ayant eſté recognoiſtre on a veu vne vingtaine de leurs vaiſſeaux eſchoüés & briſez de noz Cannons.

Cannons. Tellement que de ſoixãte & dix vaiſſeaux des ennemis qu'ils auoient le iour de la battaile, il n'en eſt plus paru de reſte que 32. leſquels on eſpere de ruyner auec le Canon, d'autant qu'on ne peut aller à eux ſans eſchouër. Ils ont teſmoigné vne grande audace, & ont tres vaillamment combatu, comme gens qui vouloient mourir ou vaincre.

Tous les corps des armées ont eſté meſlés de part & d'autre, & abordés l'eſpace de deux heures de iour, l'obſcurité de la nuict a ſauué ce qui reſtoit aux ennemis, d'autant que crians Saincte Vierge & viue le Roy, comme nous, qui eſtoit le mot de l'Armée du Roy, & que nous ne pouuions plus diſcerner nos marques, nos Vaiſſeaux s'entrechoquoient l'vn l'autre.

Voila au vray ce qui s'eſt paſſé en la battaille, en la quelle il ne s'eſt trouué aucun Chef ny Capitaine qui n'ayt rendu es preuues de ſa valeur. La meſlée a eſté ſi rude qu'on peut dire auec verité, qu'il s'eſt tiré de part & d'autre plus de quinze mil coupz de canon. Il n'eſt pas meſmement à oublier que le lendemain ou Combat, Monſieur de Guiſe ayant rallié ſes forces, enuoya ſommer ceux qui commandoient à la Dyue de ſe rendre, qui eſt vn fort fait en vne Iſle fort pres de l'Aiguilon qu'ils auoient ſurpris depuis peu, leſquels ſe ſont rendus a diſcretion.

Finalement comme Monſieur de Guiſe eſtoit ſur le poinct de pourſuiure ſa Victoire ; & de faire prendre terre à ſon Armée dans les Iſles tenues par les Rochelois, il receut lettres de ſa Majeſté qui l'aſſeuroit de la paix. Ce qui a tout à fait arreſté le cours d'vne plus grande expedition qui luy eſtoit comme toute aſſeurée, tant il à de confiance en la protection de Dieu vray vengeur de la querelle.

FIN.

THE REDVCING OF the Town of *Montpellier* to the obedience of the King: Together with those of *Nismes*, *Castres*, *Vzez*, *Puylaurent*, and all *Languedoc*: *With the Letter of the King to the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffes of the Citie of* PARIS.

(***)

THe antient Histories doe eleuate the naturall goodnesse of *Alexander* the Great vnto the skies, who neuer suffered his scaffold to be tainted with his subiects bloud, that craued his fauour: the thunder-boult neuer breakes those things which bend at the lightning of his fire; and the stout harted Lion cannot hurt him that bends before him. But all the examples of goodnesse are nothing to be paralleld with the royall clemency of *Lewis* the Iust, vvho

after ſo many vexations, ſo much paines, and offences that haue been offered by the diſobedience of rebellious ſubiects, hauing iuſt occaſion to make them feele the tokens of his indignation, who went about to deſtroy themſelues with a little patience, diſperſing themſelues from one anothet hourly: neuertheleſſe, to make the effects of his royall bounty apparant, and to giue peace and reſt to his people, who breathed vnder the burthen of a thouſand ſorts of griefes, which the warres produced and brought vpon them; he is at the laſt reſolued to pardon thoſe, who acknowledging their faults do humbly appeale for mercy at his Maieſties feet.

Monſieur, the Duke *de Rohan*, had beſought Monſieur *le Conneſtable* to renue the treaty which had bin already begun in Auguſt laſt paſt, and to work a vniuerſall peace with his Maieſty. The which, the ſayd Lord *Conſtable* hath vndertaken, with ſo much more courage, that hee hath alwaies ſhewed himſelfe moſt affectionate to the quietneſſe of the kingdome, and the Kings ſeruice.

Hee went then to *Montpellier*, according to the Kings pleaſure, where were preſented to his Maieſtie the ſubmiſsions of the ſayd Duke *de Rohan*, together with the affaires concerning the Townes in the lower *Languedoc*.

In the meane time notwithſtanding, the batteries of the King did not ceaſe to diſcharge as furiuſly as before, againſt the ſaid Towne of *Montpellier*, to the great aſtoniſhment of the Rochellers.

The eighteenth of October laſt at night, the Peace was reſolued on in the Kings Chamber; Monſieur *le Conneſtable*, Monſieur the Prince of *Ioniuille*, and Monſieur *de Puiſieux* being preſent; who hath made it apparant by theſe affairs, that he is a worthy heire of the wiſedome and knowledge of Monſieur the Chancelier, his Father.

Thurſday, the ninth of the ſame month, all things being quiet, Monſieur the Duke of *Eſpernon*, by the Kings commandement entred the Towne of *Montpellier* with the regiment of his Guard, the Companies of the *Suiſſes*, and the Marſhalls of the Kings houſe, to take poſſeſsion of the place, and

there to make his Maieſties lodgings, who the next day after the 20 of October entred therein in arms.

The inhabitants caſt themſelues at the feet of his Maieſty, craving pardon of him; which he kindly granted.

He reſolued that the new fortifications of the town ſhould be beaten down; that the Churches, which in two yeers before had been demoliſhed, ſhould bee new built at the charge of the ſaid inhabitants of the pretended reformed religion.

After that the reducing of *Niſmes*, *Caſtres*, *Vſes*, *Milhaud*, and other places which are in the obedience of the King, the new fortifications ſhall be puld down, and the Churches reeſtabliſhed, as heerafter ſhall be ſeen by the Articles brought by the *Sieur Defiat*, which ſhall be publiſhed with the declaration of the King.

At the inſtant when the peace was concluded, Monſieur *le prince* departed to go to accompliſh his vow at our Ladies of *Lorette* in *Italy*, with the Kings leaue, promiſing to return ſhortly.

Monſieur the Archbiſhop of *Lions* is alſo de-

departed in poſte to go to *Rome* to informe his Holineſſe of the peace.

The King wil that the Eſtates of the country of *Languedoc* in the Town of *Beaueaire*, which ſhall hold but three weeks: and the whil'ſt they aſſemble, his Maieſty will go to *Marſelles*.

By the reducing of *Montpeiller*, the chief of lowe *Languedoc*, *France* begins, to take eaſe, vpon the aſſurance which ſhe is about preſently to enioy, through the obedience that at length is granted to his Maieſty by the greateſt part of his rebellious ſubiects. And as the Town of *Montpeiller* was the firſt occaſion of all the rebellion of *Languedoc*, the rule of all the other places which were riſen againſt the ſeruice and authority of the King, and that which gaue law to the reſt: ſo this being reſolued to obedience, and hauing had recourſe to his Maieſties mercie, to keep them defended from all the wicked ſtorms wherewith ſhee ſaw herſelf threatned for the chaſtiſement of her rebellion; the other Towns, as *Niſmes*, *Vſez*, *Caſtres*, & other places, haue followed and imitated her in the like duty.

Euen ſo, thanks be to God, all theſe places are reduced to the King, without murder or effuſion of bloud: ſo great is his goodnes and mercy towards them that had inſolently offended him; Mercy and clemency, that ſhall be eternally celebrated, as long as the memory of *Lewis* the Iuſt ſhall flouriſh in the durance of ages, hee beeing admired in this, aboue the examples which the hiſtory produceth of the like graces which the Kings his Predeceſſors haue vſed, vpon the repentance of their ſubiects who haue implored their clemency after a long continuation of errors; thereby ſhewing himſelfe the true Father of his people, who deſiring to chaſtiſe his ſubiects, not to deſtroy them, but to correct them, receiueth them with pardon when they demand it, & acknowledge their faults; and takes from them the means to do miſchief, by the new fortifications which his Maieſty vnderſtands to be beaten down and defaced.

This newes of the peace was not ſo ſoon publiſht through *France*, as the beſt towns of the Kingdom took occaſion to beginne their ioy, by their thankſgiuing to God, and pub-

publike merriments, as is ſeen in *Thouloufe*, *Lions*, and other Towns, reſeruing their greateſt ſolemnities, vntill that the ſayd Peace ſhall be generally publiſhed by Parliaments, and through all the Iuriſdictions and Seneſchalſhips of *France*.

The Kings returne is ſhortly hoped for: the Queens, who are at *Lyons*, would go no farther after the new receit of this Peace, they will tarry there attending the arriuall of his Maieſty and of all the Court, to goe together to *Paris*.

In the meane time we ſhall ſee hereafter all Troupes diſmiſſed, except thoſe which his Maieſty reſerueth, to ſerue him in places and quarters where he ſhal iudge neceſſary; the Field ſhall be aſſured and the waies free, liberty all ouer, and the King ſerued and honoured of all his ſubiects, as well of the one Religion as the other, vnder the banner of peace: which God grant vs, if it pleaſe him, and make his Maieſties reigne proſperous.

THE

The King's Letter.

MOST Dear and Welbeloued, you haue ſeen by the Declarations which We haue publiſhed, the ſorrow which we had to ſee any of our Subiects run to their ruins; the deſire which We ſhould haue, that they, being rid of their falſe opinions, ſhould acknowledge that which they owe and carry with a true reſpect due vnto their King, they ſhould haue recourſe to our goodnes, to feel the effects of our clemency. After many victories whereby God hath ſtinted our armies, that which we haue moſt of all to remember, hath had place; and the Deputies of our Subiects, making profeſsion of the pretended reformed religion, who were raiſed, are proſtrate at our feet, haue craued the pardon, whereof they had need to blot out their offenſe; which we haue agreed, together with our letters of note to be ſought for for the time to come, and to ſerue for a rule as well for them as for others of their profeſsion in their courſe of life. The Sieur Deſiat, one of the counſellers in our councels of State, chief Commander of our great horſe, will giue you to vnderſtand many particulars which haue paſt in theſe quar-

quarters, where you may marke what our inclination was, and the care which wee haue had to begin by the eſtabliſhment of the liberty and ſafety in the Townes where they are in a greater number, therein to ſerue God according to his Commandement, and there to let their Churchmen enioy their goods, and the other their faculties; Together with the Order by vs ſet downe, to build vp their demoliſhed Churches. He will alſo tell you that wee are about entring into Montpellier, *wherin our guards are already eſtabliſhed. This action is ſo to be conſidered, and profitable that we must be glad to render thankes to the Almighty, ſince that continually on this ſide it hath been our cheefeſt care. Wee deſire that you would follow it, aſsisting in the accuſtomed forme at* Te Deum, *which wee haue commanded to be ſung in the Cathedrall Church of our good Citie of* Paris; *wherein, and in other foreſayd things we ſend and command you not to fayle, for ſuch is our pleaſure. Giuen at our Camp at* Montpellier *the twentith day of October,* 1622.

Signed, LEVVIS.

The Submiſsion of the Proteſtants in FRANCE.

SIR: we are ſent from all the reformed Churches of *France* and ſoueraigntie of *Bearne*, in their names humbly to craue peace of your Maieſty, humbled more then our bodies proſtrate themſelues at your feete, to demand and earneſtly beſeech your pardon, becauſe the falſe rumours which are ſpread abroad amongſt vs by your Maieſties deſſigne, haue caſt vs into theſe misfortunes wherein we remaine: It is not that we deſire to change our name to miſchiefe; we confeſſe our ſelues faultie. Wherefore we preſent our ſelues to your Maieſtie, crauing pardon and humbly beſeeching to receiue vs into grace, and to haue pitty on our infirmities, which is the image of Gods example. And giue ſome thing to the feare that we haue, that we may

may ſee the liberty of our oppreſſed conſciencies: which ſo much more as you finde vs blameleſſe, ſo much alſo you may be pleaſed to imployyour clemency. *Henry* the great your Maieſties father was ſerued by vs, truſted in vs, and loued vs: We humbly beſeech you, that, as ſucceſſor in his royall virtues, it may come of your free pleaſure to haue reſpect vnto vs, and from this time forward to make no diſtinguiſhment betweene vs and your other ſubiects, for the ſeruice which we owe vnto you. For thereby we pretend to make it apparant to your Maieſtie that none beſides vs can be more humble, obedient and faithfull ſubiects and ſeruants.

(·:·)

FINIS.

FINIS